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ABSTRACT

Some reflections and ideas on the problems facing those who need to build library science collections are presented. The awareness and acquisition of current monographic literature pertinent to library science are included but the problems of acquisition of periodical or retrospective monographic literature are not considered. The meaning of library science literature is restricted by avoiding discussion of materials peripheral to the philosophy and techniques of library science. Three major difficulties in noting the existence of new literature in library science are: (1) there is no central source of awareness; (2) very few reviews appear and (3) many items of importance do not qualify for listing in Cumulative Book Index (CBI), etc. because they contain less than 49 pages or because publication is informal. Four major problems in collecting library literature are: (1) few of the items are available through trade channels, (2) there is often great difficulty in securing a response from the agency addressed, (3) there is difficulty in handling the payment of small sums of money and (4) many items noted and even reviewed are not given adequate citations. (see also LI 002 796 through LI 002 804 and LI 002 806 through LI 002 807). (NH)

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PROBLEMS IN THE AWARENESS AND ACQUISITION OF THE MONOGRAPHIC LITERATURE OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

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LI 002 805

CONFERENCE ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL
OF LIBRARY SCIENCE LITERATURE

State University of New York at Albany
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PROBLEMS IN THE AWARENESS AND ACQUISITION OF THE MONOGRAPHIC LITERATURE OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Quite often in recent months I have been seized by the same recurring fantasy: it is early Friday afternoon, and I have just returned from delivering to each faculty member a list of citations of monographs noted during the past week in each one's field of interest. Following the greater number of citations is a check indicating that the item is on order and will be given to the professor immediately following receipt. I then return to my office, where I await a stream of faculty members eager to thank me and to pay homage to my abilities of ferreting out and finding channels for the ordering of obscure items that seem destined to be essential to the current research of the professor.

It is in this fantasy that I take refuge from the ever-present handful of "problem" orders on my desk, along with piles of journals and bibliographies through which I am sifting in the hopes of locating enough further information on a given item so that ordering it will be possible. In this paper I should like to present some reflections and ideas on the problems facing those of us who seek to build library science collections. The scope of the paper will include awareness and acquisition of current monographic literature pertinent to library science but will not consider the problems of acquisition of periodical or retrospective monographic literature.

By "library science" I mean to include the areas often referred to by such terms as documentation, information science, information storage and retrieval, and information theory. Enough words have been strewn about

in search of precise definitions of these terms to make me hesitate to add more; I think that all of us can sense useful distinctions in these usages while still acknowledging a common ground. In another sense, I shall restrict the meaning of library science literature by avoiding discussion of materials peripheral to the philosophy and techniques of library science. For instance, many library school collections include browsing collections of fiction for students' reading, and, indicative of the interdisciplinary nature of library science, nearly all include basic works in most disciplines. Most collections also include children's and young adults' literature as well as core collections of reference materials. These materials are outside the concern of this paper.

Problems in Awareness

At this point in time, there seem to be three major difficulties in noting the existence of new literature in library science. First, there is no central source for awareness of this literature; in fact, there are many more than even four or five major sources. Second, very few reviews appear, and the same books often receive a large number of the reviews. Third, with reference to material in English alone, many items of importance do not qualify for listing in CBI, BPR, etc. because they contain fewer than 49 pages or because publication is informal.

A great percentage of the literature of library science is not "published" in the formal sense. Many items are issued informally by library schools, by libraries, and by other organizations. These items are seldom entered in the national bibliographies and are not included in the special bibliographies of library science unless care is taken to direct a copy to the compiler of one of these bibliographies or unless it comes to the compiler's attention incidentally. Many items of interest are done in connection with course work and are never published as theses or dissertations. Considering that this problem is multiplied by each language of publication, the gap between output and registration widens.

In the following portion of the paper, I have tried to delineate some sources that may be systematically checked for references to new publications in library science. Many of these sources originate within the library world. However, due to the interdisciplinary nature of library science, publications relevant to library science are often noted in sources for material in other disciplines. Since there are not enough hours in the week to check all these sources--and since quite probably the percentage of return wouldn't merit the time--chance, or call it serendipity, plays a large part in whether the library science librarian catches these items.

Since, within the profession, there is no central source of awareness, many categories of material must be checked for references to new publications. Library science libraries share the librarian's common complaint of being flooded with an amazingly large amount of printed matter. Also amazingly, it seems as though most of this printed matter contains information about new publications in library science.

The single largest category of materials would be journals. Winckler's latest directory[1] lists over 300 international periodicals in the field of library science, and this is a selective list. From these journals (including the indexing and abstracting services) active in noting news and publications of interest to librarians, we will assume that for those of us whose primary language is English, 150 or so will be of the greatest interest. Again this number can be reduced considerably since we can also remove from the list those journals which are largely reviews of activities of association members and which rarely review books for professional reading. It may also be worth noting here that many library journals that do review books for professional reading review then long after publication and then review only a select few. There are approximately fifty periodicals that review or note the most quickly the greatest number of books for library science collections. (See Appendix I)

Of primary interest are those periodicals that index and abstract monographs in library science, and I must here acknowledge my debt to the work of H. Allan Whatley, entitled A Survey of the Major Abstracting and Indexing Services for Library Science and Documentation,[2] from which I draw much of the background for this part of the paper. Whatley

[1]Paul A. Winckler, Library Periodicals Directory (Brookville, N.Y.: Graduate Library School of Long Island University, 1967).

[2]H. Allan Whatley, A Survey of the Major Indexing and Abstracting Services for Library Science and Documentation (London: The Library Association, 1966).

studied 16 services, of which 4 were indexing services, and made a count of the material included in a year's time.

These services are all primarily concerned with periodical literature, but they also include book material to the following extent:

American documentation: 33 books
290 report literature
207 analytical entries for conference proceedings

Bibliotekovendenie i bibliografija: number not given

Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France: The abstracts section gives books preference over periodical articles. "A few abstracts were noted which related to books which had been published two and three years earlier than the date of the issue of the Bulletin."

ZIID-Zeitschrift: contains about 36 book notices in the course of a year. "Some of the book notices appeared late, between two and four years after publication."

Journal of documentation: number not given

Library literature: number not given "Without knowing exactly what the time-lag is, an interval of six months was thought to be an optimistic guess."

Library science abstracts: 38 conference papers
13 books
55 reports, pamphlets

Nachfrichten für Dokumentation-Bibliographie: number not given

Referativnij Zhurnal-Nauchnaya i tekhnickeskays informatsiya: 20 books

Revue Internationale de la Documentation-Bibliographia: 293 books "Of the 293 book references, 51 were two years after publication date and three were three years behind."

Sci-tech news: 9 books
27 report literature[3]

[3]Whatley, pp. 17-29

Since Whatley's survey was completed, Revue Internationale de la Documentation has ceased publication and two other journals have appeared: Documentation Abstracts, which combines the Literature Notes section of American Documentation, the Documentation Digest section of Sci-Tech News, and an irregular publication of the Division of Chemical Literature of the American Chemical Society; and a translation of Referativnij Zhurnal titled Abstract Journal, Scientific and Technical Information.

It can be seen that books form a minor percentage of the listings of most of these publications. Though there is definitely a time lag, Whatley notes that in his interviews the feeling was often expressed that librarians do not have as immediate a need to know the existence of new materials as do those in some other professions. It may be true that librarians as a group do not need access to new materials as rapidly as other groups, but for every month's delay in noting the existence of an item, the chances of being able to acquire it are reduced.

Although the professional journals of library science are naturally the first place to turn for notes of new publications, certain other serial publications are invaluable, namely the trade and national bibliographies that are also an essential source in acquisition work for clarifying and verifying citations. The form of Publisher's Weekly (hereafter PW) in listing materials makes it unwieldy for use in any special library, though the textual matter often includes notes of new material on the book trade, which is certainly pertinent to library science collections. The monthly American Book Publishing Record

(hereafter BPR) with its classified order is the key to special material. The international bibliography Cumulative Book Index (hereafter CBI) is also unwieldy to use as a subject source but cannot be overlooked. The same difficulty with subject approach would be true for LC's Books: Subjects, but that difficulty can be circumvented by subscription to LC proof sheets, class Z. These can be a valuable source for awareness of material in library science, though use of the word "current" in conjunction with awareness would be ill-advised here, for all too often some interesting item appearing on current proof sheets shows a publication date three or four years earlier. The Monthly Catalog and the Government-wide Index to Federal Research and Development Reports are indispensable for awareness of materials published by or distributed through an agency of the United States government. More detailed information on these bibliographies essential to awareness and acquisition will be given in the section on acquisition.

The above sources for awareness are largely commercial, and one way or another, formal, and it would be unfair not to mention the great part that "informal" awareness sources play. Perhaps the most informal are the channels of personal communication through which X at your institution knows that Y at another institution or organization will soon be publishing an item. Thus a note is made to acquire this item in the future, or, most felicitous for the budget, X will obtain a copy for you! Quite often "unpublished" conference reports will be available this way--through

a sympathetic faculty member who attended the conference. In the category of informal awareness fall other gift materials--a survey by a state agency distributed to all library schools, for example. For the items received on "initial distribution," awareness and acquisition are instantaneous.

Other means of informal awareness are publishers' catalogs, flyers, advertisements or any other promotional literature that is not sought by the individual. It would seem to be a reasonable assumption that he who published an item will be eager to have its existence known, though upon occasion it seems that some misanthrope sets type on a hand-press in a basement room somewhere and delights in assigning an imprint that will be a cipher to those who encounter it.

An important aid to awareness as well as to acquisition are those special bibliographies in library science. Of these, the largest and most complete are:

Balz, Charles F. Literature on information retrieval and machine translation. 2d ed. Gaithersburg, Md., International Business Machines Corp., 1966.

Neeland, Frances. A Bibliography on information science and technology. Santa Monica, Calif., System Development Corporation, 1965-

U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Library. Mechanized bibliography of documentation and information sciences, compiled by H. Holzbauer. Rev. ed. Washington, 1967-

It should be noted however, that in each one of these bibliographies, periodical literature forms a large proportion of the entries. For those in search of information on monographic literature, there is still no definitive work.

One of the most effective means of awareness has been the exchange of acquisition lists among the library schools. Of this more will be said later.

There are then, nine major means of awareness of new material. There are the professional journals, the indexing and abstracting services, the trade and national bibliographies, LC proof sheets, special bibliographies contributed by those in the field, promotional literature, gift, word-of-mouth, and exchange of acquisition lists.

What would be the ideal awareness service? And, is such a thing possible? Whatley makes several recommendations for, first, a national, and second, an international, service in library science. He feels that an abstracting service is superior and that monthly or bi-monthly publication is preferred. Though Whatley is more concerned with coverage of periodical articles, many of his recommendations are applicable to the problem of monographic literature. These recommendations are:

1) The service should be based at a library association, a documentation centre, or a library school where there is a good collection of library science and documentation literature.

6) Reference to books, reports, and pamphlets should indicate publishers, date and price.

9) To help internationally, each abstracting service should adopt the Unesco A code of good practice for scientific publications. Use should also be made of national, and preferably international standards relating to the forms of abbreviation of periodical titles and bibliographical citation.

12) There appears to be little to choose between the subject headings used by 'library science' services and 'documentation' services. The latter clearly have more material under headings associated with documentation and information. Therefore, since a closely classified form is not needed because the major purpose of the abstracting service is 'current awareness' rather than 'completeness,' it may be possible to agree upon and to recommend a list of subject headings suitable for use by all the services. (Whatley includes such a list built up from his study of headings used by the services he has reviewed.)

14) The service should be provided with an author index.

15) The subject headings suggested above may be sufficient for current use, but at half-yearly and yearly intervals, subject indexes should be provided.

16) Evidence suggests that there is little scope for mechanization in services of the size envisaged. Possibly punched cards might be useful for work on the subject indexes, and more so, if, as is recommended, cumulative indexes covering several years are prepared.[4]

At this point I feel very little optimism as to the possibility of a viable awareness service for library science within the next few years. As we have seen, the existing services concentrate on periodical literature, yet it would seem that an existing service would be the most likely to take on such a task. Whatley muses that there may be, due to "missionary zeal," more services than we need now, and it would scarcely seem wise to propose the addition of still another service when one of the existing ones might take on the task of listing citations to monographic literature.

[4]Whatley, pp. 68-70.

Again, the problem of acquisition (handled in more detail in the second part of the paper) must be considered. It is one thing to index journals to which one may subscribe; it is another to attempt exhaustive coverage of items whose very acquisition is often terribly difficult. Whatley's notes on the time-lag of covering book material should make it clear that the task of acquiring material is a lengthy one.

A partial solution would be for one of these services to include, in a separate section for ease of use, citations of monographs that are noted at any place in the text of the journals abstracted and/or indexed as well as monographs noted through other channels. Subject indexing could be included with that for periodical articles but would be precluded in cases where only the citation is available.

Miss Jane Stevens, editor of Library Literature has stated that her office now has far more citations than can be currently printed. Her policy does provide for subject indexing of some citations, though naturally she prefers to examine the monograph. If Library Literature finds itself swamped with citations, it is a fair guess that the other services might be in the same position.

A more attractive solution, I think, would derive from a bibliography of library science, of which more will be said in the second section of the paper.

Problems in Acquisition

Four major problems arise in attempts to collect the literature of library science: very few of the items are available through trade channels; there is often great difficulty in securing a response from the agency addressed; there is difficulty in handling the payment of small sums of money; and, last, many items noted and even reviewed are not given adequate citations. The last problem is certainly not peculiar to the literature of library science, but it makes little sense for it to occur in this connection.

It is not the province of this paper to discuss in detail the processes of acquisition; there are a number of books on acquisition procedures, and I wish to acknowledge two personal favorites:

> Wulfekoetter, Gertrude. Acquisition work: processes involved in building library collections. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1961.
>
> California. University. University Extension. Continuing Education in Librarianship. Acquisition of special materials. Edited by Isabel H. Jackson. San Francisco, San Francisco Bay Region Chapter, Special Libraries Association, 1966.

The first item contains a general review of the problems and processes of acquisition work while the second presents extremely useful comments on the acquisition of unusual materials. I would like to discuss some of the specific categories that arise in acquiring the literature of library science:

A) TRADE BOOKS: In this category would be included commercial "library publishers" such as Bowker, Scarecrow, Shoe String, etc., as well as the larger general publishing houses. These books present little difficulty as they can usually be readily obtained directly or through a dealer. Complete citations on such items are not usually too difficult to find through the national bibliographies such as Books in Print, Subject Guide to Books in Print, Forthcoming Books in Print, BPR, PW, or CBI. For books of commercial publishers located in other countries. various national bibliographies may be employed. Excellent background information for this type of searching is provided in George Lowy's A Searcher's Manual.[5] In most cases it is most advantageous to place orders for this type of material with dealers, both domestic and foreign, who specialize in the materials of a certain country or countries. Thus far we have had excellent service from a variety of dealers--Library Service Associates in Paris, Martinus Nijhoff in the Hague, Victor Kamkin in Washington--though we get quite small amounts of material through each. It may be that these agencies consider that serving a library school may be worth in publicity what it lacks in income.

B) GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS: In this category I prefer to place much of the technical report literature, not because it is published by the Government Printing Office, which is one of the usual attributes of

[5]George Lowy. A Searcher's Manual (Hamden, Conn.: Shoe String Press, 1965).

a government publication, but because many of these items can be obtained through a government agency, the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (hereafter referred to simply as Clearinghouse).

Any item that bears the Government Printing Office imprint, and many of those that do not but are issued by government agencies, will appear in the Monthly Catalog. This is the only "official" source for obtaining full citations and prices for government documents, as these are usually not listed in any of the national bibliographies. These items are easily obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents or through one of the Department of Commerce Field Service Offices. Payment can be handled through coupons or through the establishment of an account with the Superintendent of Documents.

The procedure is different for material to be ordered through the Clearinghouse. The AD, PB, or other applicable series designations are essential parts of the citation. This type of material can sometimes be obtained from other sources, the most likely being the issuing agency, but an AD or other such number is an indication that the item may be obtained from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information. The single most valuable means of access to this type of technical report that I have found is the Government-Wide Index to Federal Research and Development Reports. This subject index can serve as a current awareness source and the citations given there refer to abstracts in a source journal. Payment for Clearinghouse materials is also on a coupon or an account basis.

C) LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS: This category contains material published by a library or library association. With the American Library Directory, Internationales Bibliotheksadressbuch, Bowker Annual, and very few other items, most addresses can be found and form letters used for ordering.

D) MISCELLANEOUS: Into this last catetory fall, along with some routine items, the real challenges of this business of acquiring library science materials.

Among the routine items are items either free or costing so little that it is easier to order them "direct" rather than troubling a dealer with them. In many of these cases, the address is listed in the original citation, so there is only the matter of sending out a request and payment. In these cases, form requests are invaluable and easily solve the problem of having to type separate letters. Handling payments of from $.25 to $2.00 is a problem to which there seems to be no adequate solution. Often institution rules pertaining to the accounting for petty cash make handling petty cash too burdensome, yet it goes almost without saying that few institutions are happy about issuing checks for $1.00 or less. If a post office is handy, money orders can be a practical solution, but sometimes the easiest solution is simply enclosing the cash with the request. This is not, however, always the happiest solution, since quite often adding three quarters raises the postage rate!

Another problem category is that of those items published by an institution, society, association, etc., for which no address is readily available. The usual sources for checking addresses would be the publisher's listings in CBI, or PW, Bowker Annual, Encyclopedia of Associations, Literary Market Place, World of Learning and Europa Yearbook. If none of these standard sources lists the address, anything goes! Sometimes directories of library associations are helpful in locating the address of an author to whom a request may be sent directly. Once in a while a note can be sent to an embassy for aid in locating an organization in a particular country. Sometimes Library Literature will carry a citation with address or often one of the bibliographies mentioned earlier will shed enough light on an item to make locating it through conventional sources possible.

I remember all too well an item reviewed in a recent issue of American Documentation without sufficient identification (though it could have been almost any library journal). The standard bibliographies gave no solution but the item was listed in the Neeland bibliography, with a series note that indicated that the item probably fell within the sphere of the Government-Wide Index, where the item did appear with an AD number. Such cases are not so rare as one would like to see them. It seems that a little extra time taken by someone on the staff of a journal that cites an item of interest would save the time of every librarian in the country who wished to acquire it.

That a professional journal can't do this is embarrassing. Poor citations from any source are the acquisition librarian's greatest headache. The next greatest headache is "no response" from the agency queried about a given item--or a cryptic "cannot supply" from a dealer. Persistence is the only answer here. As a friend much experienced in this line of work once remarked, "Being an annoyance is an occupational hazard."

Since such a great percentage of the literature of library science is not published by trade firms, the problems of "no response" are fairly common. In 1966, slightly over one-third of the material acquired for the library science collection at Western Reserve fell into classes C and D described above. The problem of prepayment seems to be perennial with libraries, associations, etc., that publish very few items and thus do not have the bookkeeping system to handle billing.

A Proposal

At this point I should like to propose a very pragmatic help for those of us engaged in searching for and acquiring the literature of library science: that we expand the citations and circulation of our own acquisitions lists. At this point five or six schools are circulating lists to other schools and to other agencies that have shown interest. (Information on costs of producing and circulating the Case Western Reserve lists is given in Appendix II.)

The primary purpose of these lists has been, I assume, to notify faculty members of the school of items recently acquired and processed for use. For these purposes a brief citation accompanied by the call number of the item is quite sufficient. However, for broader use, I would suggest expanding these citations to include source data on the more obscure publications. A working definition of an "obscure publication" might be "one whose distribution source could not be identified with CBI, PW, Bowker Annual, Encyclopedia of Associations, Europa Yearbook, World of Learning, American Library Association Directory, Who's Who in Library Service, American Library Directory, Internationales Bibliotheksadressbuch.

Depending upon how these lists are compiled, entering this additional information could be more or less of a problem to the librarian, but I think that the extra effort expended to record sources would be helpful enough to other librarians to be well worth the extra trouble. I would also suggest adding an extra page or so to these lists for exchange of information. For example, one school's list might include citations in need of verification; another school having additional information could add this information to its next list. Other inclusions might be citations of items recently published by the school or by libraries or institutions in its area. The area school would be the best source for such items, as it is a common practice for such institutions and libraries to send copies of their publications to local library schools.

It is also possible that a bibliography compiled from these lists would provide as comprehensive as possible a bibliography of literature pertinent to library science as exists today. We have seen all through this paper that there is no standard bibliography of library science to which one can turn. Instead of being able to search for order information by subject, search by type of material is the only successful approach at present. Those bibliographies cited earlier are immensely helpful, but none of them pretends to be inclusive. Neeland concentrates on information science and technology while Balz specializes further in machine translation. Nowhere is there a comprehensive bibliography of library science in its broadest sense, which would include all these areas.

A bibliography compiled from acquisition lists would reflect librarianship as it is taught and practiced in the United States today. Nearly all American publications would be included regardless of length, thus including items of under 49 pages which do not qualify for listing in PW, BPR or CBI. Since the different schools have specific strengths of curriculum, the different areas of librarianship would be well represented. As was touched on above, since each school serves as a sort of unofficial depository for materials published in its area, these materials would be recorded.

What form could such a bibliography take? To those library science librarians, a main entry bibliography would be better than none, but to serve those other librarians that might be interested, a subject approach

should also be utilized. Probably the easiest way to indicate subject in a bibliography of this nature would be a keyword approach. There are various problems for the bibliographer in compiling a bibliography from citations rather than from actual sources--inconsistencies of citation, inconsistencies of cataloging, etc. It would be almost impossible for each school to go to the trouble of noting its subject cataloging for each item and equally unreasonable to expect a bibliographer to struggle to adjust subject terminology used by various schools. It thus seems that a keyword method would be the most useful.

Since it does little good to propose work for others, I will volunteer to supervise compilation of such a bibliography during 1968. With the production of one bibliography, many of the problems involved will become more apparent than they are at this stage, and it could then be best judged just what would be involved in such an undertaking on an annual basis. The following points would need to be fulfilled before the attempt would be feasible:

1) That as many schools and agencies as possible issue lists of acquisitions.

2) That these schools and agencies fulfill the conditions listed above with regard to hard-to-acquire items (i.e., that addresses and prices would accompany obscure citations)

3) That such lists be issued on a monthly basis for optimum utilization (relating to the function of exchange of information between acquisition librarians - as well as providing an even flow of information to the bibliographer)

4) That each school would furnish two copies of its list to the bibliographer.

5) That, if possible, each school would furnish back copies of lists from January 1967 to the present to the bibliographer. Due to length of time needed for acquisition and cataloging of materials, it is understandable that there is quite often a lag of months from the time an item is first noted until it is acquired and cataloged in the form to be listed. 1967 items are chosen with the belief that most 1967 items will be listed during 1968. Thus the bibliography for 1968 would list all items from the 1967 lists with 1967 imprint dates, all items from the 1968 lists with 1967 dates, and all items from the 1968 lists with 1968 imprint dates. Thus going back to January 1967 would ensure that the first bibliography would include almost total output of one year, 1967. Succeeding bibliographies could then include the current and preceding year's imprints.

With these conditions fulfilled, the School of Library Science at Case Western Reserve University would accept responsibility for producing the first year of the bibliography as a pilot project. The bibliography would be produced as follows:

1) Date for each entry would be entered on computer.

2) Final form of the bibliography would comprise author and keyword entries in separate sections.

3) The bibliography would be computer-printed.

4) The bibliography would be distributed automatically to those library science collections that had contributed data.

I have kept Mr. Whatley's recommendations in mind while considering different problems of this bibliography, largely because it seems possible that at some future time, data for this bibliography might be issued on a monthly or bi-monthly basis to form a current awareness service. Though such a listing could make the fantasy described on the first page become

reality, I think that for the present, circulation of acquisition lists meets the needs of library science librarians quite well. It is for the profession as a whole that a formal awareness service would be the most useful.

The plan for mechanization of data handling differs from Mr. Whatley's predictions. There are, of course, other alternatives, but two important reasons for choosing computer production are the facilitation of subject indexing and of cumulation, since it is hoped that such a bibliography would continue. Perhaps the Conference could consider the merits of adding location information to such a bibliography, though I would hesitate to include such information in the pilot project.

A bibliography in library science would be of great use to the library profession, not just those of us engaged in building special collections of library science materials. It is my hope that the Conference will find this proposal valuable and can offer improvements to the ideas expressed here so that a bibliography of library science might exist in the near future.

December, 1967

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Appendix I

AB bookman's weekly
ALA bulletin
American archivist
American documentation
Aslib proceedings
Assistant librarian
Association des Bibliothecaires Francais. Bulletin d'Informations
Australian library journal

Bibliography, documentation, terminology
Booklist and subscription books bulletin
British Columbia library quarterly
Bulletin of the Medical Library Association

Catholic library world
Choice
College and research libraries

Documentation abstracts
Drexel library quarterly

FID news bulletin

Information storage and retrieval

Journal of documentation
Journal of education for librarianship
Journal of library history

Law library journal
Library and information bulletin
Library Association record
Library journal
Library literature
Library quarterly
Library resources and technical services
Library review
Library science abstracts
Library world
Library of Congress information bulletin
Libri

Nachrichten für documentation
New reference tools for librarians (quasi-periodical)

School librarian and School library review
School libraries
School library journal
Sci-tech news
Science notes
Scientific information notes
Special libraries
Stechert-Hafner book news

Unesco bulletin for libraries

Wilson library bulletin

Appendix II

Notes of Distributing CWRUL's Acquisition Lists

These lists have been put out bi-monthly but will now be monthly. 75 copies is the usual run.

Time of typing, duplicating, assembling 11-12 hours.

Cost of having lists addressed and mailed by CWRU Office Services is approximately $1.25 each mailing and third-class postage generally runs $1.30 for mailing to the 42 accredited library schools.

There was a small additional initial cost of making up address plates for this list.